APPENDIX G:

Walsall SAD and AAP – Sustainability Appraisal Framework

	SA Topic (SEA in brackets)	SA Objective		Assessment Criteria: Will the option/proposal…	Indicators	Targets	Related Assessment Criteria	Key Considerations
1	Air Quality (Air, Climatic Factors, Human Health)	Minimise emissions of potentially harmful air pollutants from new development in Walsall and exposure to poor air quality in the parts of Walsall Borough where the national air quality objectives for NO2 are not being met	Q1a	Generate significant emissions of NO_2 into the atmosphere from traffic or other sources?	No. of days when air pollution is moderate or high for NO_2.	Hourly mean concentrations of NO_2 not to exceed 200 μg/m^3 more than 18 times a year and annual mean concentrations of NO_2 not to exceed 40 μg/m^3 (National Air Quality Limit and Target Values in Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000 (as amended))	SA Topic 3 (Q3a), SA Topic 13 (Q13b)	Is the option likely to generate significant amounts of traffic, and if so, is this likely to lead to increased emissions of NO_2? What is the potential for mitigation?
			Q1b	Be affected by poor air quality in areas where limit values for NO_2 are already being breached?	Extent of authority area where nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) limit values (40μg/ m3) have been breached (e.g. areas identified through air quality monitoring such as M6 corridor)	Hourly mean concentrations of NO_2 not to exceed 200 μg/m^3 more than 18 times a year and annual mean concentrations of NO_2 not to exceed 40 μg/m^3 (National Air Quality Limit and Target Values in Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000 (as amended))	SA Topic 4 (Q4b), SA Topic 8 (Q8b)	Does the option affect areas where NO_2 is already exceeding limit values? What measures are already proposed to address air quality problems in this area in other plans and programmes (e.g. BCCS, LTP3)? What is the potential for further mitigation if the option is likely to make things worse?
			Q1c	Generate emissions of other pollutants likely to affect air quality within Walsall Borough?	Number of Air Quality Management Areas declared and area covered (Walsall Air Quality Management Plan)	National Air Quality Limit and Target Values for various pollutants in Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000 (as amended)	SA Topic 3 (Q3a)	Does the option involve a type of land use likely to generate other kinds of air pollutants (e.g. carbon dioxide from energy, methane from landfill)? What are the implications for future air quality monitoring and management?
2	Biodiversity and Geodiversity (Biodiversity; Flora; Fauna; Landscape)	Conserve, protect, enhance and restore Walsall's biodiversity and geodiversity by ensuring that new development does not harm the integrity of European Sites or cause further loss of designated sites or other important wildlife habitats and geological features, and by identifying opportunities for new habitat creation	Q2a	Conserve, enhance, protect or restore sites designated for their importance for biodiversity or geodiversity, or help to secure their long-term future?	Number, location and extent international, national, regional and locally designated sites (SACs, SSSIs, NNRs, SINCs, LNRs, SLINCs) in Walsall Borough (Natural England website, Walsall Council website, Walsall AMR)	No net reduction in area of designated nature conservation area sites through development (BCCS Policy ENV1)	SA Topic 9 (Q9b)	Does the option have any direct effects on designated areas? Would it impact on quantity, such as direct loss of area through redevelopment, and if so, what replacement/ mitigation is proposed? Would it impact on quality, such as affecting management or maintenance, or severing connections between the site and other habitats? Has the advice of the Council's Natural Environment Team/ Natural England been sought on the likely impact?
					Condition of designated sites (Natural England website, Walsall AMR)	Previous target for 95% of SSSIs to be in "favourable" or "recovering" condition by 2010 (Natural England PSA target)		
			Q2b	Have any potential effects on European Sites?	Number, location and extent of European Sites that may be affected by development in Walsall (Black Country HRA, emerging SAD and AAP HRA)	No specific targets, but Habitats Directive does not permit developments that will harm the integrity of a European Site unless there are "imperative reasons of overriding national interest" (IROPI)		Could the option have impacts on European Sites within Walsall or outside the Borough, for example, through pressure from visitors to sites, or through increasing diffuse pollution of water bodies? Has the advice of the Council's Natural Environment Team/ Natural England/ HRA Consultant been sought on the likely impact?

				Q2c	Affect wild flora and fauna and their habitats, including any protected species present?	Protected species present in Walsall, as identified on EcoRecord or through previous survey work	No specific targets, but Habitats Directive does not permit developments that will disturb or harm protected species.		Is the option likely to affect protected species known or suspected to be present in Walsall or in specific areas of the Borough? Has the advice of the Council's Natural Environment Team/ Natural England been sought on the likely impact?
				Q2d	Conserve, enhance, protect or restore existing BAP priority habitats or provide opportunities to create new habitats or geological features in areas lacking urban greenspace?	Types and extent of priority habitats in Walsall (Birmingham and Black Country BAP)	Local targets for provision of priority habitats (Birmingham and Black Country BAP)	SA Topic 4 (Q4e), SA Topic 7 (Q7d)	Does the option affect any of the priority habitats identified in the BAP? Will it help to create new habitats, particularly in urban areas to the south and west of the Borough where urban greenspace is currently lacking? How will it help protect biodiversity in a changing climate, for example, providing new habitats to replace those likely to be lost naturally to drought or other changes? Has the advice of the Council's Natural Environment Team/ Natural England been sought on the likely impact?
						Extent of natural greenspace within Walsall (Walsall Open Space Audit and Assessment and Walsall Green Space Strategy)	At least 1ha of Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population (Natural England Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt)		This ANGSt standard has already been met in Walsall - will the option have any effect on this, e.g. by reducing access to natural greenspace?
							Local targets for provision of natural and semi-natural greenspace (Walsall Greenspace Strategy)		How will the option affect availability of natural and semi-natural greenspace, and access to this type of open space for local communities?
				Q2e	Contribute towards the development of an environmental infrastructure network within Walsall that includes sites of importance for biodiversity and geodiversity, and maintains or improves linkages between habitats?	Extent of natural greenspace within Walsall (Walsall Open Space Audit and Assessment and Walsall Green Space Strategy)	Development of Black Country Environmental Infrastructure Network (BCCS Environment Key Diagram, Black Country Environmental Infrastructure Guidance Phases 1 and 2).	SA Topic 3 (Q3c), SA Topic 5 (Q5e), SA Topic 9 (Q9b), SA Topic 14 (Q14f)	Is the option likely to contribute towards the proposed environmental infrastructure network, for example, will it help to bring forward an element of the network or help connect elements of the network together via green corridors such as canals and rivers? Has the advice of the Council's Natural Environment Team/ Natural England been sought on the likely impact?
							At least 1ha of Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population (Natural England Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt)		This ANGSt standard has already been met in Walsall - will the option have any effect on this, e.g. by reducing access to natural greenspace?
							Local targets for provision of natural and semi-natural greenspace (Walsall Greenspace Strategy)		How will the option affect availability of natural and semi-natural greenspace, and access to this type of open space for local communities?

3	Climate Change (Air; Climatic Factors; Material Assets; Water)	Minimise Walsall's contribution towards climate change and adapt to the unavoidable effects of climate change on the Borough, by promoting low carbon/ low emission developments and by identifying opportunities to mitigate the anticipated effects on key infrastructure and other important assets	Q3a	Generate significant amounts of carbon dioxide (CO_2) or any of the other greenhouse gases that contribute towards climate change?	UK annual total greenhouse gas emissions (DECC UK Emissions Statistics)	UK to achieve cuts in emission of a "basket" of greenhouse gases of 18% on 2008 levels by 2020, and over a one third reduction on 1990 levels (Kyoto Protocol)	SA Topic 1 (Q1a, Q1c), SA Topic 10 (Q10), SA Topic 13 (Q13)	Does the option involve a type of land use likely to generate potentially harmful greenhouse gases other than carbon dioxide? For example, would it generate methane from landfill and organic waste management or other land management, or nitrogen dioxide from traffic generation?
					Annual total carbon emissions and carbon emissions per capita from transport, industry/ commercial and domestic sources (DECC 2009 Local Authority Carbon Dioxide data)	UK to achieve a 10% share of its final consumption of energy in transport, and 15% share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, by 2020 (Renewable Energy Directive 2009/28/EC)		What is the likely carbon footprint of the option, for example, from energy generation or consumption, and how might carbon emissions be reduced or minimised?
			Q3b	Be vulnerable to the potential effects of climate change, or increase the vulnerability of existing infrastructure and development?	Areas falling within Flood Zones 2 and 3a (Black Country SFRA)	No targets set but national policy guidance advises against locating development in Flood Zones 2 and 3a (PPS25).	SA Topic 11 (Q11b), SA Topic 13 (Q13a), SA Topic 14 (Q14e)	Is the option likely to affect hydrology, soils and drainage and increase the risk of waterlogging or flooding in the winter, or drought in the summer? Would it cause or increase the vulnerability of neighbouring development, including key infrastructure? If so, what is the scope for mitigation?
					Soil types and vulnerability to waterlogging in the winter or drought in the summer (Cranfield University Soilscape data)	No targets identified.		
			Q3c	Contribute to an environmental infrastructure network within Walsall that will help the Borough adapt to the effects of climate change as well as supporting other sustainability objectives?	Extent of natural greenspace within Walsall Borough (PPG17 Audit and Assessment and Walsall Green Space Strategy)	Development of Black Country Environmental Infrastructure Network (BCCS Environment Key Diagram). National policy guidance advises that risks of climate change should be managed through planning of urban greenspace (NPPF, para 99)	SA Topic 2 (Q2e), SA Topic 5 (Q5e), SA Topic 9 (Q9b), SA Topic 14 (Q14f)	Is the option likely to contribute towards the proposed environmental infrastructure network, and if so, how will this contribute towards climate change adaptation? For example, could it include flood water "sinks" or measures to address "heat island" effects? If the option includes natural greenspace, how is climate change likely to affect it over time and how will it adapt?
					Areas falling within Flood Zones 2 and 3a (Black Country SFRA)	No targets set but national policy guidance advises against inappropriate development in areas at high risk of flooding and the application of a "sequential test" (NPPF, paras 99 - 104)		
					Soil types and vulnerability to waterlogging in the winter or drought in the summer (Cranfield University Soilscape data)	No targets identified.		

4	Communities and Population (Population; Material Assets)	Support the development of strong, sustainable and inclusive communities in Walsall by developing high quality housing that reflects local housing needs in attractive locations that are accessible to employment and social infrastructure, and by ensuring that other new developments will have a positive effect on the quality of life for local communities	Q4a	Improve the attractiveness of Walsall as a place to live?	Net change in population not linked to birth rate (Census, ONS Mid-Year Estimates)	Underlying objectives of BCCS include halting net out-migration from the Black Country and encouraging people to remain and move back into the urban area (Vision, Sustainability Principles, Spatial Objectives).	SA Topic 9 (Q9c)	Is the option likely to encourage physical regeneration and improve the attractiveness of the Borough? For example, would it involve redevelopment of previously-developed or derelict land, or refurbishment of vacant buildings for a new beneficial use? How would this improve the local environment and benefit local communities, visitors and workers?
					Good practice guidance on sustainable design (Manual for Streets, Building for Life, Code for Sustainable Homes, Designing Walsall SPD)	100% planning permissions for "major" development to address design quality and building sustainability through use of good practice guidance (BCCS Policy ENV3).		
					Net change in amount of derelict previously-developed land and buildings within the Borough (NLUD)	Minimum 95% of housing to be developed on previously-developed land (BCCS Policy HOU1) - BCCS Sustainability Principle D also gives clear priority to use of previously developed land over greenfield sites.		
			Q4b	Affect the amenity, quality of life and wellbeing of existing local communities?	Exposure to poor air quality		SA Topic 1 (Q1b), SA Topic 7 (Q7a), SA Topic 8 (Q8a, Q8b), SA Topic 13 (Q13b)	How is the option likely to affect the amenity of Walsall communities and neighbourhoods? For example, could there be potential impacts from noise, vibration, dust, odours, light pollution or other potential nuisances, or will it help to address existing problems? Could there be impacts on the overall quality of the area or community safety?
					Exposure to noise from roads, railways and industry - number of dwellings within First Priority Areas, areas within industrial noise "hot spots" (Strategic Noise Maps)	No specific targets but Noise Action Plan for the West Midlands Agglomeration requires authorities to identify a strategy to address exposure to noise in First Priority Areas. Further technical work by Defra will also identify "quiet areas" to be protected against any further exposure to noise.		
					Satisfaction with area as a place to live (Council Satisfaction Surveys)	No targets identified.		
					Incidences of crime reported to the police and incidents of arson reported to the fire service (ONS Neighbourhood Statistics)	No targets identified.		
			Q4c	Help to address poverty and deprivation in areas of the Borough that are affected?	Super Output Areas (SOAs) in the 10% "most deprived" (overall) in England (English Indices of Multiple Deprivation)	No targets identified.	SA Topic 6 (Q6a), SA Topic 7 (Q7c), SA Topic 8 (Q8a)	Is the option likely to improve the situation for local communities living in the areas of the Borough most badly affected by poverty and deprivation? For example, will it improve access to jobs and affordable housing, or help address other local deprivation issues? Will it support social enterprise and community-led development?

					Incomes – gross disposal income per household (ONS Regional Household Income Data)	No targets identified.		
					Housing affordability - proportion of households unable to afford monthly costs of market housing (Walsall Housing Needs Assessment)	No targets identified.		
			Q4d	Help to meet Core Strategy market and affordable housing requirements in safe and attractive locations, likely to provide a good standard of amenity?	Number and location of new homes developed per annum, local market housing needs and requirements (Walsall AMR, Walsall SHMA)	11,973 new dwellings (net) to be provided in Walsall 2006 - 2026 (BCCS Policy HOU1) - it is assumed that around 2,975 (52.27%) of the 5,681 dwellings not already built or committed @ April 2009 will be within the "growth network"	SA Topic 7 (Q7b), SA Topic 8 (Q8b), SA Topic 9 (Q9c)	Will the option help to deliver the general market housing and affordable housing requirements set in the BCCS, or local requirements identified in the latest SHMA? Is the housing to be provided in an appropriate and attractive location, where it is not likely to be adversely affected by existing development nearby, for example, existing lawful uses which are not compatible with a residential development, and where effective mitigation is difficult to achieve?
					Number of affordable homes developed per annum, local affordable housing needs and requirements (Walsall AMR, Walsall SHMA)	11,000 affordable homes to be completed in the Black Country 2006 - 2026, or 15% of total requirement, which equates to 852 affordable homes in Walsall out of the 5,681 residual requirement 2009 - 2026; 25% of homes on sites of 15 dwellings or more to be affordable (BCCS Policy HOU3)		
					Good practice guidance on sustainable design (Manual for Streets, Building for Life, Code for Sustainable Homes, Designing Walsall SPD)	100% planning permissions for "major" development to address design quality and building sustainability through use of good practice guidance (BCCS Policy ENV3).		
			Q4e	Provide housing developments in locations that are accessible to jobs, shops, healthcare facilities, educational facilities, open spaces, and other essential social infrastructure?	Proportion of housing developments meeting BCCS Accessibility Standards (Walsall AMR)	100% of housing developments to meet standard (excluding schemes of 35 dwellings and under within the "growth network"). Standard is for housing development to be within 20-30 mins of employment area, 10-15 mins of GP surgery or walk-in centre, fresh food outlet and primary school, and 20-25 mins of secondary school by walking or public transport (BCCS Policy HOU2)	SA Topic 6 (Q6e, Q6f), SA Topic 7 (Q7b, 7d), SA Topic 8 (Q8d), SA Topic 13 (Q13e), SA Topic 14 (Q14f)	Will the option help to deliver housing in an accessible location, where the occupiers will be able to access essential facilities? For example, can jobs, shops, open spaces and other essential social infrastructure be accessed by public transport, cycling and walking, in accordance with the Core Strategy accessibility standards, and the emerging Walsall Greenspace Strategy standards for access to open spaces?
					Access to open space (Walsall Open Space Audit & Assessment)	5ha of accessible open space to be provided per 1,000 population in Walsall (BCCS Policy ENV6), also minimum targets for provision of different types of open space recommended by Walsall Open Space Audit & Assessment (2011) and Natural England Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt)		

5	Cultural Heritage (Cultural Heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage; Landscape)	Conserve, protect and enhance Walsall's cultural heritage by encouraging better management of conservation areas and historic parks and gardens, by identifying appropriate, viable and beneficial uses for vacant historic buildings, and by ensuring that new development does not compromise the quality or character of heritage assets and their settings or destroy features or archaeology of national or local importance	Q5a	Improve the character, condition and management of conservation areas, particularly those "at risk"?	Number, location and extent of conservation areas in the Borough (Walsall Council and English Heritage websites)	100% planning permissions granted in conservation areas in accordance with Conservation/ Historic Environment Advisor recommendations (BCCS Policy ENV2)	SA Topic 9 (Q9c)	Is the option likely to affect a conservation area? If so, is it likely to enhance, improve protection, conservation and management of the area, in accordance with the current management plan? Is there potential for it to harm the special character and appearance of the area? Has the advice of the Council's Historic Environment Advisors/ English Heritage been sought on the likely impact?
					Number of conservation areas "at risk" (English Heritage At Risk Registers)	No conservation areas at risk (English Heritage)		
					Conservation areas with character appraisals and management plans in place (Walsall AMR)	No current targets - previous local target was met in 2009.		
			Q5b	Conserve buildings of architectural or historic interest, including Great Barr Hall which is "at risk" and other vacant/ derelict historic buildings, by identifying appropriate and viable new uses?	Number and location of statutory listed buildings and buildings on the "local list" in the Borough (Black Country HERS)	100% planning permissions affecting listed buildings granted in accordance with Conservation/ Historic Environment Advisor recommendations (BCCS Policy ENV2)	SA Topic 9 (Q9c)	Is the option likely to affect a statutorily listed building or a building or structure on the "local list"? If so, is it likely to help repair or conserve the building in a manner appropriate to its importance, and secure its long-term future through a new beneficial use, particularly if it is vacant or "at risk" (e.g. Great Barr Hall)? Is there potential for it to lead to loss or inappropriate alteration of the building? Has the advice of the Council's Historic Environment Advisors/ English Heritage been sought on the likely impact?
					Number of historic buildings "at risk" (English Heritage At Risk Registers, Local At Risk Register)	100% protection of buildings of architectural or historic interest (Walsall UDP target), no buildings at risk (English Heritage)		
			Q5c	Encourage appropriate management of historic parks and gardens, including Great Barr Park which is "at risk"?	Number, location and extent of registered parks and gardens in the Borough (Walsall Council and English Heritage websites)	100% planning permissions affecting registered parks and gardens granted in accordance with Conservation/ Historic Environment Advisor recommendations (BCCS Policy ENV2)	SA Topic 9 (Q9c)	Is the option likely to affect a registered park or garden? If so, is it likely to help conserve and manage the park or garden in a manner appropriate to its importance (in particular Great Barr Park, which is "at risk")? Has the advice of the Council's Historic Environment Advisors/ English Heritage been sought on the likely impact?
					Number of registered parks and gardens "at risk" (English Heritage At Risk Registers)	No registered parks and gardens at risk (English Heritage)		
			Q5d	Conserve, enhance and protect archaeological sites/ remains, including Scheduled Monuments and other sites identified on the Black Country HERS?	Number, location and extent of scheduled monuments and other existing and potential archaeological sites or remains in the Borough (Walsall Council and English Heritage websites, Black Country HERS)	100% planning permissions with archaeological implications granted in accordance with Conservation/ Historic Environment Advisor recommendations (BCCS Policy ENV2)	SA Topic 9 (Q9c)	Is the option likely to affect above-ground or below-ground archaeology of national or local importance? If so, what measures need to be put in place to mitigate the effects, for example, is further investigation required before the importance of the archaeology can be properly evaluated? Has the advice of the Black Country Archaeologist/ English Heritage been sought on the likely impact?

					Number of scheduled monuments "at risk" (English Heritage At Risk Registers)	No scheduled ancient monuments at risk (English Heritage)		
			Q5e	Contribute towards the development of an environmental infrastructure network within Walsall that includes and protects heritage assets and their settings?	Number, type, extent and location of heritage assets in Walsall Borough recorded on the HERS	Development of Black Country Environmental Infrastructure Network (BCCS Environment Key Diagram).	SA Topic 2 (Q2e), SA Topic 3 (Q3c), SA Topic 9 (Q9b), SA Topic 14 (Q14f)	Is the option likely to contribute towards the proposed environmental infrastructure network, and if so, how will this contribute towards cultural heritage? For example, will it help to incorporate heritage assets into the network, will it help link assets to each other to improve public access, understanding and enjoyment of the assets in their context? Has the advice of the Council's Historic Environment Advisors/ English Heritage been sought on the likely impact?
6	Economy and Centres (Population, Material Assets)	Promote sustainable, low carbon economic growth and retain businesses and jobs in Walsall by identifying and safeguarding sufficient land for employment and training of the right quality in accessible locations to meet the needs of local businesses and potential investors, and by identifying opportunities for retail, office and leisure development in centres to meet anticipated requirements	Q6a	Provide opportunities for business growth, investment and job retention or creation within the Borough, particularly in sectors not currently well represented?	Number and types of businesses and business sectors represented in Walsall (Walsall LEA and related Sectoral Analysis Reports)	No targets identified.	SA Topic 4 (Q4c), SA Topic 7 (Q7c), SA Topic 8 (Q8a), SA Topic 10 (Q10e), SA Topic 11 (Q11b)	How is the option likely to impact on the local economy, for example, does it involve business development or expansion of an existing business which will help retain existing jobs or create new jobs? Is there potential for it to have harmful effects, such as closure or relocation of businesses outside the Borough, and/ or significant loss of jobs, which will not be replaced elsewhere within Walsall? Would any jobs created be accessible to people living in areas of high unemployment by public transport?
					Number of full-time and part-time employee jobs by sector (NOMIS)	No targets identified.		
					Employment/ unemployment rates (NOMIS)	No targets identified.		
					Number/ net change in VAT registered businesses (NOMIS)	No targets identified.		
					Access to emplyment - proportion of the working age population who live in areas of high unemployment who can reach at least 50,000 jobs within 40 minutes by public transport during the am peak period (West Midlands LTP3 indicator)	Increase access to jobs by public transport for working age people who live in areas of highest unemployment (West Midlands LTP3 target)		
			Q6b	Help to improve access to education and vocational training for the local workforce, particularly for younger people?	Percentage of adults with no qualifications/ with NVQ Level 2 and above (NOMIS)	No targets identified.		Is the option likely to contribute towards higher education and training to improve skills within the Borough? For example, would it involve provision of new higher education institutions, colleges or training centres, and if so, would these meet the skills requirements of local businesses? Is there potential for harmful effects, such as loss of education and training facilities?
					Percentage of young people aged 16 - 18 not in education, employment or training (NEETs) (DfE NEET statistics)	No targets identified.		
					Percentage/ type of businesses reporting skills gaps (Walsall Business Survey)			

				Q6c	Contribute towards the Core Strategy minimum requirements for readily available employment land suitable for development with B1b, B1c, B2 and B8 uses?	Total readily available high quality / local quality employment land (ha)	Minimum 46ha reservoir of "readily available" land required in Walsall at any one time (BCCS Policy EMP4) - equivalent to 5 year supply	SA Topic 10 (Q10e), SA Topic 12 (Q12d)	How will the option affect Walsall's employment land portfolio and ability to meet the Core Strategy employment land targets? For example, would it help to bring forward land not currently readily-available, or help transform "local quality" employment land into "strategic high quality" land? Is there potential for harmful effects, such as net loss of readily available employment land (particularly "strategic high quality") to housing or other non-employment use, and consequent impacts on targets?
							Minimum 317ha Strategic High Quality Employment Land required to be retained or created in Walsall by 2026 (BCCS Policy EMP3)		
							Minimum 294ha Local Quality Employment Land required to be retained in Walsall @ 2026 (BCCS Policy EMP3)		
				Q6d	Help local businesses to diversify and move towards a sustainable, low carbon economy?	Percentage of businesses who have identified low carbon business opportunities or are actively considering them (Walsall Business Survey)	No targets identified.		How will the option help Walsall businesses to move towards a low carbon economy? For example, will it help businesses to adopt new technologies that will help them become more resilient to the effects of climate change? Will it provide existing or proposed employment developments with cheaper, low carbon energy supplies, such as renewable energy generation or access to combined heat, power and cooling? Will it improve access to waste management for local businesses? Will it help them to conserve water, energy and material resources?
						Percentage of businesses who identify energy prices and access to waste management as a business constraint (Walsall Business Survey)			
				Q6e	Support the delivery and retention of comparison shopping, offices and cultural, leisure and visitor facilities in Walsall Town Centre, of a type and scale appropriate to its status as the strategic centre?	Retail, office and leisure floorspace developed per annum in Walsall Town Centre (Walsall AMR)	85,000 sqm of additional comparison retail floorspace and 220,000 sqm additional office floorspace to be developed in Walsall Town Centre by 2026 (BCCS Policy CEN3)	SA Topic 4 (Q4e), SA Topic 7 (Q7b, Q7d), SA Topic 13 (Q13e)	Is the option likely to help deliver the Core Strategy comparison retail and office floorspace targets for Walsall Town Centre, and wider aspirations for the Town Centre set out in Policy CEN3 and in Appendix 2? For example, does it include new comparison retail development in the Primary Shopping Area or as an appropriate extension to the Primary Shopping Area, does it include new office floorspace at Gigaport or in other appropriate locations, does it include cultural or leisure development at Waterfront North? Is it likely to encourage investment in the Town Centre indirectly through delivery of transport, other infrastructure or high quality public realm improvements? Is there potential for harmful effects on the aspirations for the Town Centre, for example, does it include out-of-centre development likely to divert investment away from the Town Centre?

					Retail, office and leisure floorspace developed per annum in centres/ edge-of-centre/ out-of-centre (Walsall AMR)	Thresholds for edge-of-centre development (BCCS Policy CEN3)		
					Amount of vacant floorspace in Walsall Town Centre (AAP specific indicator)	No targets identified.		
					Prime rents in Walsall Town Centre (AAP specific indicator)	No targets identified.		
					Amount of footfall within Walsall Town Centre (AAP specific indicator)	No targets identified.		
					Walsall Town Centre "offer" - range of shops, services and cultural facilities availble in the Town Centre (latest "Health Check")	No targets identified.		
			Q6f	Support the delivery and retention of retail and office development and local cultural and leisure facilities in Local Centres, of a type and scale appropriate to their status within the "hierarchy" of centres?	Retail, office and leisure floorspace developed per annum in specific Local Centres (Walsall AMR)	Thresholds for convenience and comparison retail floorspace and office floorspace to be developed in Local Centres (BCCS Policies CEN5)	SA Topic 4 (Q4e), SA Topic 7 (Q7b, Q7d), SA Topic 13 (Q13e)	Is the option likely to help deliver "town centre" development in a Local Centre, of a type and scale appropriate to the position of the centre within the retail "hierarchy"? For example, does it include retail, office or leisure floorspace or cultural and leisure facilities consistent with the thresholds in Core Strategy Policy CEN5? Is it likely to encourage investment in a centre indirectly through delivery of transport, other infrastructure or high quality public realm improvements likely to improve the centre's health and competitiveness? Is there potential for harmful effects, such as out-of-centre development likely to divert investment away from a Local Centre?
					Retail, office and leisure floorspace developed per annum in centres/ edge-of-centre/ out-of-centre (Walsall AMR)	Thresholds for edge-of-centre development (BCCS Policy CEN3)		
					Amount of vacant floorspace in Local Centres (Experian data, local surveys)	No targets identified.		
7	Equality & Diversity (Population; Material Assets)	Reduce inequality by ensuring that the diverse needs of communities in Walsall are considered when planning housing and other developments to be used by the public, by ensuring that specific needs are addressed where possible, by supporting development that would help reduce poverty and social and economic deprivation, and by improving access to key services and facilities	Q7a	Have different impacts on people with "protected characteristics" than on people in general?	Community profile of Walsall Borough and different neighbourhoods within the Borough - age range, ethnic mix, health and disability (ONS Neighbourhood Statistics)	No targets identified although there are legal requirements in the Equality Act 2010 to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.	SA Topic 1 (Q1b), SA Topic 4 (Q4b), SA Topic 8 (Q8a, Q8b), SA Topic 13 (Q13b)	Is the option likely to have any particular impacts on people because of their "protected characteristics" (i.e. age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or faith, sex, sexual orientation)? If so, are the impacts likely to be different than the impacts on people generally? For example, if the option includes employment uses, housing, or social infrastructure, does it meet the diverse needs of the communities it is meant to be serving, and would it exclude anyone? Are there likely to be disproportionate harmful effects on people or communities with "protected characteristics," and if so, what mitigation is needed to address these effects?

			Q7b	Help to address Core Strategy caravan pitch requirements for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople, and other special housing requirements identified in local housing needs assessments?	Number of pitches for gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople delivered per annum (Walsall AMR)	39 permanent residential pitches for gypsies and travellers and 35 plots for travelling showpeople to be provided in Walsall by 2018; Walsall will also be expected to contribute to the Black Country 10-12 gypsy and traveller transit pitch target (BCCS Policy HOU4)	SA Topic 4 (Q4d, Q4e), SA Topic 13 (Q13e)	Is the option likely to help deliver the gypsy, traveller and travelling showpeople pitch targets in the Core Strategy or other specific housing needs identified in the latest Housing Needs Assessment and SHMA? For example, does it include suitable, accessible land for caravan pitches in line with BCCS Policy HOU4? Does it provide other, good quality, accessible homes for people who have particular housing requirements, or people with special needs, such as people who need social care?
					Information on local housing needs identified in the latest Housing Needs Assessment and Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)	No targets currently identified.		
					Good practice guidance on sustainable design (Manual for Streets, Building for Life, Code for Sustainable Homes, Designing Walsall SPD)	100% planning permissions for "major" development to address design quality and building sustainability through use of good practice guidance (BCCS Policy ENV3). Core Strategy also requires sites for caravan pitches to be of suitable quality and accessible (BCCS Policy HOU4).		
					Proportion of housing developments and nursing and residential homes meeting BCCS and UDP Accessibility Standards (Walsall AMR)	100% of housing developments to meet standard (excluding schemes of 35 dwellings and under within the "growth network"). Standard is for housing development to be within 20-30 mins of employment area, 10-15 mins of GP surgery or walk-in centre, fresh food outlet and primary school, and 20-25 mins of secondary school by walking or public transport (BCCS Policy HOU2). Also UDP accessibility standard for nursing and residential homes to be no more than 400m from bus stop (UDP Policies T10 - T12).		
			Q7c	Help to reduce inequality, poverty and social and economic deprivation for local communities, including people with "protected characteristics"?	Super Output Areas (SOAs) in the 10% "most deprived" (overall) in England (English Indices of Multiple Deprivation)	No targets identified.	SA Topic 4 (Q4c), SA Topic 6 (Q6a), SA Topic 8 (Q8a)	Is the option likely to improve the situation for local communities living in the areas of the Borough most badly affected by poverty and deprivation, particularly people with "protected characteristics" (i.e. age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or faith, sex or sexual orientation)? For example, will it improve access to jobs and affordable housing, or help address other local deprivation issues such as health inequalities? Will it support social enterprise and community-led development?
					Incomes – gross disposal income per household (ONS Regional Household Income Data)	No targets identified.		
					Housing affordability - proportion of households unable to afford monthly costs of market housing (Walsall Housing Needs Assessment)	No targets identified.		

			Q7d	Help to support inclusive communities by ensuring that any new jobs, shops, open spaces and social infrastructure provided are accessible to all people living in the communities they are meant to serve?	Accessibility of housing developments to key services and facilities, amount and type of development proposed (e.g. number of dwellings/ building floorspace complying with accessibility standards)	BCCS accessibility standards in Policy HOU2, UDP accessibility standards in Policies T10-T12, LTP3 targets. There are also legal requirements in the Equality Act 2010 to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.	SA Topic 4 (Q4e), SA Topic 6 (Q6e, Q6f), SA Topic 8 (Q8d), SA Topic 13 (Q13e)	How is the option likely to affect access to employment and key facilities for local people, including people with "protected characteristics" (i.e. age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or faith, sex or sexual orientation)? For example, if it includes employment or social infrastructure development, is the location suitable - will it be accessible to the communities it is meant to serve from existing walking, cycling and public transport networks? How will it help deliver access to open space across the Borough in accordance with the BCCS target, local targets recommended by the Walsall Open Space Audit & Assessment, and the Natural England ANGSt? Is it likely to sever or divert existing access to key facilities and services, making access more difficult or less convenient for people generally, or any particular group?
					Access to public transport, walking and cycling (West Midlands LTP3)	LTP targets		
					Participation in Sport and Recreation - % of adults (people aged 16+) participating by demographic (Sport England Active People Surveys)	To increase participation in sport and recreation by 1% year-on-year until 2020 to achieve target of 50% of population participation in 30 mins of activity, three times a week by 2020 (The Framework for Sport in England)		
					Access to open space (Walsall Open Space Audit & Assessment)	5ha of accessible open space to be provided per 1,000 population in Walsall (BCCS Policy ENV6), also minimum targets for provision of different types of open space recommended by Walsall Open Space Audit & Assessment (2011) and Natural England Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt)		
8	Health and Wellbeing (Human Health; Population)	Improve the health and well-being of Walsall residents and address health inequalities by ensuring that new development supports healthy lifestyles and wellbeing and does not present unacceptable risks to health, and by ensuring that health and social care facilities are accessible to those they are meant to serve	Q8a	Affect the health and well-being of Walsall residents, particularly in parts of the Borough where there are high levels of health problems?	Indices of Multiple Deprivation – Health deprivation and disability score	No targets identified.	SA Topic 1 (Q1b), SA Topic 4 (Q4b), SA Topic 6 (Q6a), SA Topic 7 (Q7a), SA Topic 13 (Q13b)	How is the option likely to affect general health and well-being? For example, would it improve access to affordable housing and jobs for people affected by poverty and health inequalities? Would it address exposure to environmental factors that affect health and well-being such as derelict land and buildings, excessive noise or poor air quality?
					Access to jobs - economic inactivity rates (NOMIS) and benefit claimants (ONS)	No targets identified.		
					Access to affordable housing - proportion of households unable to afford monthly costs of market housing (Walsall Housing Needs Assessment)	No targets identified.		

					Environmental conditions - derelict land and buildings (NLUD), exposure to noise from roads, railways and industry (Strategic Noise Maps), exposure to poor air quality e.g. "hot spots" for NO₂ (Walsall Council Air Quality Monitoring)	National Air Quality Limit and Target Values for NO_2 and other pollutants, proposals in Noise Action Plan for the West Midlands		
			Q8b	Increase risks to human health from existing hazards, or from potential new hazards generated by the option?	Road Safety Risks - number of all people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents - ratio of deaths to population, accident blackspots (DfT, Council information on accident blackspots)	No targets identified.	SA Topic 1 (Q1b), SA Topic 4 (Q4b), SA Topic 8 (8b), SA Topic 12 (Q12d), SA Topic 13 (Q13b), SA Topic 14 (Q14e)	Could the option increase risks to human health from existing hazards, such as traffic accident "black spots," notifiable installations, COMAH sites, sites affected by contamination, or instability from previous mining activity? For example, does it involve a type of use sensitive to such risks, e.g. housing or community use? Does the option itself include a potentially hazardous or contaminative land use? If there are potential risks, have these been assessed, and is any mitigation needed?
					Environmental Risks - location of notifiable installations and COMAH sites (HSE Registers)	No targets identified.		
					Environmental Risks - location of contaminated land, mining "legacy" areas (Council Register of Contaminated Land, Coal Authority Referral Area, other Council information on geotechical problems affecting sites)	No targets identified.		
					Environmental Risks - areas at risk of flooding (Black Country SFRA, Environment Agency data on flood risk)	No targets identified.		
			Q8c	Encourage healthy and active lifestyles by improving access to sports facilities, urban open space and other recreational facilities, or by incoporating opportunities for walking and cycling?	Participation in Sport and Recreation - % of adults (people aged 16+) participating (Sport England Active People Surveys)	To increase participation in sport and recreation by 1% year-on-year until 2020 to achieve target of 50% of population participation in 30 mins of activity, three times a week by 2020 (The Framework for Sport in England)	SA Topic 4 (Q4e), SA Topic 7 (Q7d), SA Topic 13 (Q13d)	Will the option encourage people to pursue healthy and active lifestyles? For example, does it include a recreational land use such as sport or accessible open space? How will it help deliver access to open space provision across the Borough in accordance with the BCCS target, local targets recommended by the Walsall Open Space Audit & Assessment, and the Natural England ANGSt? Will it improve the quality and accessibility of sports facilities or open space, or reduce the availability of open space through loss to other development? Will the option improve access from residential areas to pedestrian and cycle routes, sports facilities and open spaces, or sever or divert access, making it more difficult or less convenient?
					Accessible parks and gardens per 1,000 head of population (Walsall Open Space Audit & Assessment)	5ha of accessible open space to be provided per 1,000 population in Walsall (BCCS Policy ENV6), minimum 1.08 ha of parks and gardens per 1,000 head of population (recommended target in Walsall Open Space Audit & Assessment 2011)		

					Accessible natural and semi-natural greenspace per 1,000 head of population (Walsall Open Space Audit & Assessment)	5ha of accessible open space to be provided per 1,000 population in Walsall (BCCS Policy ENV6), minimum 2.7 ha of natural and semi-natural greenspace per 1,000 head of population (recommended target in Walsall Open Space Audit & Assessment 2011). Comparable Natural England accessible natural greenspace standards (ANGSt) are: an accessible natural greenspace of at least 2 hectares in size, no more than 300 metres (5 minutes walk) from home, and at least one accessible 20 hectare site within two kilometres of home.		
					Percentage of adults and children classified as obese (NHS data)	No targets identified.		
			Q8d	Help to ensure that health and social care facilities are accessible to the people they are meant to serve?	Proportion of housing developments and health and social care developments (e.g. GP/ hospital) complying with UDP and BCCS accessiblity standards (Walsall AMR)	100% of housing developments to meet standard (excluding schemes of 35 dwellings and under within the "growth network". Standard is for housing development to be within 10-15 mins of GP surgery or walk-in centre (BCCS Policy HOU2). UDP accessibility standard requires health facilities and nursing and residential homes to be no more than 400m from bus stop (Walsall UDP Policies T10 - T12)	SA Topic 4 (Q4e), SA Topic 6 (Q6e, Q6f), SA Topic 7 (Q7d), SA Topic 13 (Q13e)	How is the option likely to affect access to health and social care facilities? For example, is the location suitable - will it be accessible to the communities it is meant to serve from existing walking, cycling and public transport networks?
9	Landscape and Townscape (Landscape)	Conserve, protect and enhance the landscape and townscape by developing an environmental infrastructure network for Walsall that protects valued areas and provides opportunities to improve areas of lesser quality, and by ensuring that new development is well designed, of a type and scale appropriate to its surroundings, and respects the character of buildings, spaces and other features where they contribute positively to the environment	Q9a	Affect the openness and permanence of the Green Belt?	Applications for "inappropriate" development in the Green Belt (Walsall AMR)	100% protection of Green Belt (Walsall UDP Policy ENV2)	SA Topic 12 (Q12b)	Does the option affect Green Belt land? For example, would it involve development in the Green Belt, and if so, are the proposed uses "appropriate" (e.g. outdoor sport and recreation)? If it involves "inapporopriate" development, would it require removal of land from the Green Belt, and if so, what are the consequences for openness and permanence of the Green Belt in Walsall?
			Q9b	Contribute towards the development of an environmental infrastructure network within Walsall that includes and protects locally valued areas of landscape and townscape?	Types and extent of valued areas of landscape and townscape within Walsall Borough (Walsall UDP, Natural England website, English Heritage website, Walsall Council website, Birmingham and Black Country BAP, Black Country HERS, Black Country EIG, PPG17 Audit and Assessment and Walsall Green Space Strategy)	Development of Black Country Environmental Infrastructure Network (BCCS Environment Key Diagram)	SA Topic 2 (Q2e), SA Topic 3 (Q3c), SA Topic 5 (Q5e), SA Topic 14 (Q14f)	Is the option likely to contribute towards the proposed environmental infrastructure network, and if so, how will this contribute towards the incorporation of valued areas of landscape/ townscape? For example, will it help link landscape areas to each other to improve public access, understanding and enjoyment of the landscape? Will it help to manage competing objectives and roles for land to be included in the network? Will it have potential harmful effects such as severance of farm holdings or other land uses that help to maintain landscape character? Has the advice of the Council's Natural Environment Team/ Historic Environment Advisors been sought on the likely impact?

			Q9c	Contribute postitively towards landscape and townscape, by respecting and enhancing locally distinctive buildings, features and spaces, or improving areas where the landscape or townscape is of poor quality?	Type and extent of special character areas in Walsall (see above), locally distinctive characteristics of landscapes and townscapes in Walsall (Natural England Characterisation, Black Country HLC, Designing Walsall SPD)	No targets identified although "character areas" are identified in the Black Country Historic Landscape Characterisation; Designing Walsall SPD also includes guidance on the character of the Town and District Centres and other key characteristics of parts of the Borough.	SA Topic 4 (Q4a), SA Topic 5 (Q5a, Q5b, Q5c, Q5d), SA Topic 12 (Q12a)	Is the option likely to affect areas of local or wider landscape and townscape value, or on landscape characteristics identified as being special and locally distinctive to Walsall or particular areas of the Borough? For example, if it involves development of a particular site, to what extent is this likely to respect the existing settlement pattern and surrounding buildings and spaces, and allow retention of features that help to define local character in a positive way? Would it improve areas that are having harmful effects on amenity, such as derelict land or poor quality buildings and spaces? Has the advice of the Council's Natural Environment Team/ Historic Environment Advisors been sought on the likely impact?
					Net change in amount of derelict previously-developed land and buildings within the Borough (NLUD)	No identified targets.		
10	Material Resources (Material Assets)	Use Walsall's material resources prudently and efficiently, by safeguarding mineral resources and mineral and waste infrastructure, by addressing identified mineral supply requirements, and by supporting proposals likely to reduce waste and provide the infrastructure needed to manage unavoidable waste arising in Walsall in ways that will make optimum use of resources and divert as much as possible away from landfill	Q10a	Prevent needless sterilisation of potentially valuable mineral resources?	Type and extent of mineral resources present in Walsall (Black Country Minerals Planning Study, BCCS Minerals Key Diagram and Appendix 7)	100% protection of mineral resources within the Black Country MSA for development falling within the thresholds (5ha and over in urban areas, 0.5ha in Green Belt) - policy is not a ban on non-mineral development; proposals are required to demonstrate they will not needlessly sterilise resources (BCCS Policy MIN1)	SA Topic 6 (Q6d)	Is the option likely to involve non-mineral development within the Black Country MSA, falling within the thresholds of Core Strategy Policy MIN1? If so, what impact would it have on mineral resources identified on mineral resource maps - what minerals would be affected? If potentially valuable mineral resources are present, would it be feasible to extract them in advance of development, and if not, why not? Does the need for the development outweigh the objective of avoiding sterilisation?
			Q10b	Safeguard important mineral and waste infrastructure, including infrastructure for the bulk transport of materials by rail?	Number, type and location of mineral infrastructure sites (BCCS Minerals Key Diagram) and "strategic" waste management sites (BCCS Waste Key Diagram)	100% protection of capacity within "strategic" waste management sites listed in Appendix 6 (BCCS Policy WM2)	SA Topic 6 (Q6d)	Is the option likely to affect any of the mineral infrastructure sites identified on the BCCS Minerals Key Diagram, any of the "strategic" waste sites identified on BCCS Waste Key Diagram, or any other such site not identified in the BCCS? If so, what would the impact be, for example, would it result in loss of facility or compromise operation of facility due to incompatible land use / proximity? Would it result in significant loss of mineral production capacity, waste mangement capacity or an existing/ potential rail-linked site?

Q10c	Support mineral extraction in appropriate locations and in quantities needed to support the local economy and contribute towards sub-regional requirements?	Areas of Search identified in BCCS (Policies MIN2 and MIN3 and Minerals Key Diagram)	0.550 million tonnes per annum sand and gravel apportionment for West Midlands County (shared by Solihull and Walsall) (advice in technical report produced by West Midlands AWP in 2010). National policy requirement to identify a minimum 7-year rolling landbank for sand and gravel (NPPF, para 145).	SA Topic 6 (Q6d)	How would the option affect Walsall's ability to meet national requirements for brick clay supply, or contribute appropriately towards West Midlands County sand and gravel production supply, and sand and gravel production targets in the BCCS? For example, would it help to bring forward mineral resources in an Area of Search or elsewhere (where justified)? Would it compromise mineral working at an existing quarry or future working within an Area of Search (e.g. land use not compatible with on-site or proximal mineral working)?
			50,000 tonnes per annum primary sand and gravel production target for Walsall of (BCCS Policy MIN2)		
			25 year supply of brick clay to be identified for each operational or proposed brickworks (NPPF, para 146).		
Q10d	Help to minimise waste and encourage the management of unavoidable waste arising in Walsall in ways that will divert as much waste away from landfill as possible and optimise the use of resources?	Waste arisings and management (various sources including: Defra WasteDataFlow/ Walsall Council Street Pride for local authority collected waste, Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator and Hazardous Waste Interrogator, Operational Incinerators data and Landfill Capacity data for most regulated wastes)	75% landfill diversion target for Local Authority Collected Waste arising in Walsall by 2026 (BCCS Policy WM1 and Appendix 6)	SA Topic 6 (Q6a, Q6d)	How would the option affect the management of waste and resources? For example, would it help to reduce waste or to manage unavoidable waste in accordance with the "waste hierarchy," such as diverting waste away from landfill in ways that make best use of the resources? Would it be managing locally arising waste (in accordance with "proximity principle") or be importing waste from further afield and if the latter, what is the justification for this? If it involves disposal of waste to landfill or onto land, what is the justification for this - for example, would it be helping to restore a quarry void or other derelict site?
			75% landfill diversion target for Commercial & Industrial Waste arising in Walsall by 2026 (BCCS Policy WM1 and Appendix 6)		
			50% recycling target for "municipal" waste by 2020 (Waste Framework Directive / Waste Regulations 2011) - N.B. definition of "municipal" includes household waste and other waste managed by councils, plus similar types of waste from other sources		
			75% recycling target for construction and demolition waste by 2020 (Waste Framework Directive/ Waste Regulations 2011)		
			Waste Protocols - set standards for material resources, which are required to be met before a processed material ceases to be a "waste" and qualifies as a "re-usable" raw material (WRAP/ Environment Agency)		

			Q10e	Help to deliver the Core Strategy waste management infrastructure requirements or meet other local requirements for waste management infrastructure?	Existing waste management infrastructure and gaps identified (Core Strategy Policies WM1 - WM3, Core Strategy Waste Background Paper 2 (2010), Appendix 2).	Capacity of strategic waste management infrastructure proposals in the pipeline (BCCS Policy WM3, Table 17)	SA Topic 6 (Q6a, Q6b), SA Topic 11 (Q11b), SA Topic 12 (Q12d)	Will the option help to deliver the specific / residual requirements set out in the Core Strategy, or will it affect ability to deliver (e.g. impact on one of the proposals in Table 17)? Will it address specific gaps identified in the Core Strategy, such as managing types of wastes that cannot currently be managed in Walsall, in particular, food and other organic wastes, contaminated soils, or increase the range of material recovery or CD&EW recycling facilities available? Will it include technologies not present in Walsall, such as anaerobic digestion and other technologies that can generate energy or fuel from waste? Will it help to deliver other local requirements identified by local studies or strategies (e.g. LEA technical work), such as managing waste generated by local businesses, improving access to waste management infrastructure for SMEs?
					New waste management capacity implemented (Walsall AMR)	Residual waste management requirements (BCCS Policy WM3, Table 18)		
					Waste management infrastructure requirements for local businesses (Walsall Business Survey)	No targets set but Walsall Business Survey 2010 includes a summary of the percentage of businesses reporting deficiencies in waste management infrastructure / requiring support		
			Q10f	Help to address the potential harmful effects of mineral extraction and waste management on the environment, human health or the amenity of local communities?	Evidence of harmful effects (e.g. surveys and risk assessments, direct impacts on protected species, designated nature conservation sites or heritage assets)	No specific targets but Article 13 of Waste Framework Directive requires waste to be managed without endangering the environment or human health, and specifically without "risks to water, air, soil, plants or animals," "nuisances through noise or odours," and "adverse effects on the the countryside or places of special interest"	SA Topic 2 (Q2a, Q2b, Q2c), SA Topic 4 (Q4a, Q4b), SA Topic 5 (Q5a, Q5b, Q5c, Q5d), SA Topic 8 (Q8b), SA Topic 9 (Q9b)	Does the option include mineral extraction or waste management (including the on-site management of waste arising from a proposed land use)? If so, what impacts are the operations likely to have on health, the environment, or the amenity of adjoining communities and businesses? For example, would it create or increase potential risks identified in the Waste Framework Directive, and if so, what mitigation is needed to address these effects?
11	Renewable and Low Carbon Energy (Climatic Factors; Material Assets; Population)	Reduce Walsall's reliance on non-renewable, carbon based energy sources, by minimising energy consumption, by increasing the capacity available to generate energy and fuel from renewable and low carbon sources, and by delivering more affordable, secure and reliable supplies of energy to local communities and businesses	Q11a	Reduce energy and fuel consumption, particularly from sources that generate significant amounts of CO_2 emissions?	Gas sales, electricity sales, other fuel consumption (DECC Sub-National Energy Consumption Statistics)	UK to achieve a 10% share of its final consumption of energy in transport, and 15% share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, by 2020 (Renewable Energy Directive 2009/28/EC)	SA Topic 3 (Q3a), SA Topic 6 (Q6d), SA Topic 13 (Q13b)	Does the option include, or encourage people to reduce energy and fuel consumption? For example, if it is a development proposal, does it include measures to improve energy performance and efficiency? Is it likely to encourage people to walk or cycle instead of using other forms of transport that consume fuel, particularly fuel produced from carbon generating, non-renewable sources?

			Q11b	Help to increase capacity to generate energy and fuel from renewable and low carbon sources?	Installed renewable electricity generating capacity (Walsall AMR, REF "Green Generators Database," DECC Energy Trends - N.B. DECC Energy Trends does not provide data below regional level)	See above - the Renewable Energy Action Plan for the UK (2010) suggests that the target in the Directive could be met by generating around 30% of electricity, 12% of heat, and 10% of transport fuels from renewable sources by 2020.	SA Topic 6 (Q6d), SA Topic 10 (Q10e)	Does the option include, or contribute towards the delivery of, infrastructure to generate energy or produce fuel from renewable or low carbon sources, such as wind, solar power, or waste/ other biomass? For example, is it a land use that will enable energy generating infrastructure to be developed, or for biofuels to be produced, such as energy from waste/ other biomass, or anaerobic digestion? What impact would the option have on the Borough's future capacity to grow biocrops for use in generating fuels?
					Proportion of electricity generated from renewable sources (DECC Energy Trends, DECC Sub-National Energy Consumption Statistics - N.B. DECC Energy Trends does not provide data below regional level)	See above.		
			Q11c	Improve access to more affordable and reliable energy supplies for local households and businesses?	Installed district heating networks and combined heat, power and cooling schemes (Walsall AMR)	See above - the Renewable Energy Action Plan for the UK (2010) suggests that the target in the Directive could be met by generating around 30% of electricity, 12% of heat, and 10% of transport fuels from renewable sources by 2020.	SA Topic 4 (Q4c), SA Topic 6 (Q6d), SA Topic 7 (Q7c)	Does the option genuinely facilitate supply of renewable or low carbon energy directly to end-users in Walsall, e.g. housing sites, employment sites? Is this likely to bring benefits in terms of cheaper and more reliable sources of energy? If it involves a large-scale combined heat, power and cooling facility(e.g. energy from waste/ other biomass, anaerobic digestion), would this be directly benefiting local end-users or simply exporting electricity or biogas to national supply systems?
					Installed on-site energy generation capacity (Walsall AMR)	100% of non-residential developments of 1,000 sqm gross and over and residential developments of 10 units or more gross to include measures sufficient to off-set at least 10% of estimated residual energy demand (BCCS Policy ENV7)		
12	Soil and Ground Conditions (Material Assets; Soil)	Maintain and improve the quality of Walsall's soils and land, by encouraging development that uses land and buildings efficiently or brings previously developed and derelict land back into beneficial use, and by ensuring that new development deals with existing contamination and geotechnical problems and does not exacerbate existing problems or cause such problems on land not already affected	Q12a	Protect and enhance the quality of soils and the ecosystems that depend on them?	Soil types present in Walsall, extent and quality of soils (Soilscape classifications)	No identified targets.	SA Topic 2 (Q2a, Q2b, Q2c, Q2d), SA Topic 9 (Q9c), SA Topic 10 (Q10e)	Is the option likely to affect the quality of soils and the biodiversity and habitats they support? For example, is it likely to improve the quality of soils through land remediation and removal of contaminants? Is there potential for harmful effects on soils, for example does it involve a land use likely to cause pollution which cannot be effectively controlled through the normal regulatory regimes? Is it likely to increase the risk of erosion, or exacerbate climate change effects such as drought and waterlogging?
			Q12b	Affect agricultural land within Walsall Borough, in particular, the best and most versatile agricultural land?	Extent and location of agricultural land classified as Grade 1, 2 and 3a (Agricultural Land Classification Maps)	No identified targets.	SA Topic 9 (Q9a)	Does the option affect agricultural land, for example, does it involve a different land use that will prevent agriculture from taking place on the land in the future? If so, would it affect good quality agricultural land (i.e. land classified as Grade 1, 2 or 3a) directly, or the ability to farm such land (e.g. through severance of farm holdings)?

			Q12c	Make efficient use of land and buildings?	Net change in amount of derelict previously-developed land and buildings within the Borough (NLUD)	No identified targets.	SA Topic 4 (Q4a), SA Topic 5 (Q5), SA Topic 9 (Q9c)	Does the option involve development of previously-developed land, or use of vacant buildings? For example, would it bring vacant or derelict land or buildings back into beneficial use? Does the option involve development on greenfield land, and if so, what is the justification for using greenfield land instead of previously-developed land? What implications would use of greenfield land have for meeting BCCS target?
					Previously Developed Land – proportion of housing built on previously developed land per annum (Walsall AMR)	Minimum of 95% of new housing to be developed on previously-developed land (BCCS Policy HOU1) - BCCS Sustainability Principle D also gives a clear priority to the use of previously developed land over greenfield sites		
			Q12d	Increase risks to human health or the enviroment from existing contamination or geotechnical problems, or by creating new problems?	Areas affected by previous mining activities (Coal Mining Development Referral Area, former limestone working areas)		SA Topic 4 (Q4b), SA Topic 8 (Q8b)	Does the option involve development of previously-developed land that is known or suspected to have contamination present, or to have been subject to previous mining activity? If so, have the geotechnical risks been evaluated and assessed through desk-top studies or site investigations? What are the wider implications of geotechnical problems identified for future land use?
					Number of employment sites/ area of land affected by contamination (Sites on Public Register of Contaminated Land, Walsall Council Employment Land Database)			
13	Transport and Accessibility (Air; Human Health; Material Assets; Population)	Deliver the transport infrastructure required to improve connectivity, reduce congestion and support economic growth in Walsall, reduce the impacts of transport on the environment and on the amenity and well-being of local communities, and ensure that new employment and social infrastructure is accessible to local people by a choice of transport modes, and encourages them to make smarter and healthier transport choices	Q13a	Help to improve connectivity within Walsall and between Walsall and wider transport networks?	Implementation of transport projects identified in Black Country Core Strategy Policy TRAN1 (2011), West Midlands Local Trasnport Plan 3 (2011), and Walsall Council Transport Strategy 2010 - 2014 (2011)	100% of land identified for transport projects to be safeguarded in development plan documents (DPDs) (BCCS Policy TRAN1), delivery in accordance with Core Strategy Delivery and Implementation Plan (2010) and West Midlands LTP3 Implementation Plan 2011 - 2016 (2011)	SA Topic 4 (Q4e), SA Topic 6 (Q6d)	How is the option likely to affect delivery of these projects? For example, will it help to deliver one of the projects or help to support one of the projects in the long-term by locating development within one of the public transport corridors where improvements will take place? Will it help to deliver the transport interhange and parking facilities needed in the Town Centre? Will it hinder or prevent delivery, such as a location in the corridor of a mothballed or disused railway line which would prevent it being brought back into use?
			Q13b	Help to reduce congestion, improve the flow of traffic on highway networks and efficiency of train services?	Average vehicle speeds (flow-weighted) during the weekday morning peak on local authority managed A roads (DfT Congestion and Reliability Statistics)	Maintain average am peak journey speeds on the Met-wide Local Authority "A" road network at recent levels through to 2015/16 (West Midlands LTP3 target)		How is the option likely to improve the flow of traffic and reduce congestion on roads, or improve the efficiency of rail services? For example, is it likely to generate significant volumes of traffic and increase congestion, or encourage people to use other modes of transport? Would it cause increased vehicular and pedestrian traffic at level crossings, which may cause train line speeds to have to be reduced, thereby impacting on timetabling of train services, and potential for future service improvements?

				Annual motor vehicle traffic (vehicle miles) by road class (DfT Traffic Estimates)	To limit annual road traffic growth to between 3% and 6% between 2009 and 2015 (West Midlands LTP3 target)		
		Q13c	Prevent or mitigate the harmful effects of transport and traffic generation on the environment and the amenity and well-being of local communities?	Areas of exceedence of statutory nitrogen dioxide NO$_2$ limit values (Walsall Council Air Quality Monitoring)	National Air Quality Limit and Target Values for NO$_2$ (Air Quality Standards Regulations)	SA Topic 1 (Q1b), SA Topic 4 (Q4b), SA Topic 7 (Q7a), SA Topic 8 (Q8a, Q8b)	How is the option likely to affect the impact of transport and traffic generation on the environment (e.g. from air pollution and carbon emissions) and on the amenity of local communities (e.g. from noise)? For example, is the option likely to generate significant amounts of additional traffic on the highway network, which is likely to make exceedence of NO2 limit values worse? Does the option include a sensitive use in a road or rail corridor which is likely to be exposed to significant amounts of noise from traffic or trains (taking into account new rail proposals as well as noise from existing railway lines)? Are there likely to be any effects on the safety of road users or pedestrians - for example, is development located close to an accident "black spot" or near a level crossing?
				Emissions of carbon dioxide (CO$_2$) from road transport (DECC 2009 Local Authority Carbon Dioxide data)	See below		
				Estimated road transport fuel consumption (DECC Sub-National Energy Consumption Statistics)	UK to achieve a 10% share of its final consumption of energy in transport from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, by 2020 (Renewable Energy Directive 2009/28/EC)		
				Residential areas exposed to high levels of noise from roads and railways (Defra Strategic Noise Maps)	Proposals arising from Noise Action Plan for the West Midlands		
				Road Accidents - number of all people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents, ratio of deaths to population (DfT)	No targets identified		
		Q13d	Help to improve the efficiency and sustainability of freight movements by enabling goods and services to be moved by rail or inland waterway?	Stourbridge-Walsall and Walsall-Lichfield freight line projects (Black Country Core Strategy Policy TRAN1, Draft West Midlands Freight Strategy)	No loss of safeguarded lines (BCCS Policy TRAN3)	SA Topic 6 (Q6d)	How is the option likely to improve access to the national rail freight network for businesses who wish to transport goods and services by rail? For example, would it help to deliver one of the strategic rail freight proposals in the Core Strategy and LTP3, such as one of the proposed freight railway lines, a rail-linked site, a new IRFT that could serve businesses in Walsall and the rest of the Black Country, or would it facilitate use of the inland waterways to move goods around? Would it impact on a potential freight railway line or existing/ potential rail-linked site to be safeguarded?
				Number and location of existing and potential rail-linked locations in Walsall to be safeguarded (Black Country Core Strategy Policy TRAN3)	No loss of protected sites (BCCS Policy TRAN3)		

			Number and location of inter regional freight terminals (IRFTs) in relation to the Black Country (Draft West Midlands Freight Strategy)	No specific targets but general aspiration to improve access for businesses in the Black Counry to the strategic rail freight network (SFN) and inter regional freight terminals (IRFTs)		
			Journey time reliability for goods vehicles (TrafficMaster data generated by Centro)	Improve journey time reliability for goods vehicles within the Metropolitan Area on a core network of key routes (West Midlands LTP3 target)		
	Q13e	Encourage people to make smarter, healthier transport choices, such as using public transport or cycling and walking for shorter journeys?	Implementation of new public transport, cycling and walking infrastructure proposed in Black Country Core Strategy Policy TRAN1 & TRAN4 (2011), West Midlands Local Trasnport Plan 3 (2011), and Walsall Council Transport Strategy 2010 - 2014 (2011)	100% of land identified for transport projects to be safeguarded in development plan documents (DPDs) (BCCS Policy TRAN1), increase in length of Local Cycle Network routes implemented (BCCS Policy TRAN4), delivery in accordance with Core Strategy Delivery and Implementation Plan (2010) and West Midlands LTP3 Implementation Plan 2011 - 2016 (2011)	SA Topic 4 (Q4e), SA Topic 8 (Q8c, Q8d)	How is the option likely to encourage people to use public transport, cycle or walk? For example, is it likely to generate significant numbers of trips to and from the site, and if so, can the existing transport infrastructure accommodate them? Does it involve development near a public transport interchange, railway station, metro station or bus stop where people can easily access public transport services? Can it help to facilitate development of proposed public transport, cycling and walking infrastructure? Can it incorporate provision for walking and cycling routes that are likely to be attactive to people or is it more likely to put the car first (e.g. by incorporating a lot of parking)?
			Public transport patronage - annual passenger journeys by rail, Midland Metro and bus (DfT Transport Statistics)	Increase bus patronage by 5% from 2010/11 baseline levels by 2015/16 (West Midlands LTP3 target)		
			Proportion of urban trips under 5 miles by walking/ cycling (DfT National Travel Survey - N.B. data only available at national and regional level), Active Travel Index (Centro)	Increase the West Midlands Active Travel index by 5% from the 2010/11 baseline of 100 by 2015/16 (West Midlands LTP3 target), 1% increase in cycling on monitored routes by 2026 (BCCS Policy TRAN4)		
			Modal share of trips into Walsall Town Centre (Centro Annual Statistical Report)	Increase the proportion of trips by public transport into the 9 strategic LTP centres as a whole during the AM peak to 50% by 2015/16 (West Midlands LTP3 target)		
			Number of publicly available long-stay parking places in Walsall Town Centre, relocation of publically owned long stay parking spaces in Walsall Town Centre to peripheral locations (BCCS Policy TRAN5)	Decrease the number of long stay parking spaces in Walsall Town Centre over baseline by 2026; 100% of publicly owned long stay parking spaces in Walsall Town Centre to be relocated to peripheral locations by 2026 (BCCS Policy TRAN5)		

			Q13f	Provide jobs, shopping facilities and other key facilities and services in centres or in other locations accessible to the communities they are meant to serve by a choice of transport modes?	Proportion of employment, retail, office, leisure, health, education and social care developments meeting Walsall UDP Accessibility Standards (Walsall AMR)	UDP standard requires retail, office, health, educational, commercial leisure and nursing and residential homes to be no more than 400m from bus stop, industrial development to be no more than 400m from bus stop or 800m from rail/Metro stop (Walsall UDP Policies T10 - T12)	SA Topic 4 (Q4e), SA Topic 6 (Q6e, Q6f), SA Topic 7 (Q7d), SA Topic 8 (Q8c, Q8d)	How is the option likely to affect access to employment and key facilities and services? For example, if it includes employment or social infrastructure development, is the location suitable - will it be accessible to the communities it is meant to serve from existing walking, cycling and public transport networks? Is it likely to sever or divert existing access to key facilities and services, increasing barriers to accessibility, or making access less convenient?
					Average travel time to key facilities by public transport (DfT Accessibility Statistics)	No targets set, but DfT monitors the proportion of the popluation with "reasonable" access to the nearest employment area, primary school, secondary school, higher education facility, GP, hospital, foodstore and town centre, and publishes an annual breakdown of data to national and regional level. Data on available at Super Local Output Area level as raw data.		
					Access to employment - proportion of the working age population who live in areas of high unemployment who can reach at least 50,000 jobs within 40 minutes by public transport during the am peak period (West Midlands LTP3 indicator)	Increase access to jobs by public transport for working age people who live in areas of highest unemployment (West Midlands LTP3 target)		
14	Water Environment (Material Assets; Water)	Conserve and protect Walsall's water resources, maintain water quality and reduce the risk of flooding, by minimising water consumption, by avoiding development in areas where water resources are present or areas at risk of flooding, by ensuring that new development will not have adverse impacts on hydrology and that any waste water generated can be managed in ways that minimise the risk of flooding and pollution of surface and groundwater	Q14a	Require abstraction of significant quantities of water, or increase water consumption?	Water abstraction by sector (million litres/ head/ day) (Environment Agency data)	No identified targets.	SA Topic 2 (Q2a, Q2b, Q2c, Q2d), SA Topic 6 (Q6d)	Is the option likely to use or consume significant amounts of water, for example, a land use likely to require significant quantities of water as a one-off (e.g. creation of a water feature) or consume significant quantities of water on a regular basis? Has the advice of South Staffordshire Water and the Environment Agency been sought on the availability of sufficient water long-term? What are the implications - are supplies likely to available to meet long-term requirements without compromising other interests such as biodiversity? Are water conservation measures required?
					Average amount of water supplied to households and non-household users by water companies (litres/ head/ day) (Ofwat reports)	No identified targets.		
			Q14b	Affect important water resources?	Extent and location of Primary Aquifers in Walsall and surrounding areas (Environment Agency online maps)	No identified targets.	SA Topic 6 (Q6d), SA Topic 10 (Q10c, Q10d)	Is the option within a Primary Aquifer/ Groundwater SPZ or within the outer catchment of a SPZ? If so, what impact is the option likely to have on water resources, for example, does it constrain the land uses that can be developed or the type and scale of development? Has advice been sought from the Environment Agency on the likely impact?

					Extent and location of Grounwater SPZs in Walsall and surrounding areas (Environment Agency online maps)	No identified targets.		
			Q14c	Affect the water quality status of surface water bodies or groundwater?	Status of surface water bodies and groundwater bodies (Environment Agency Water Framework Directive monitoring for Humber River Basin Management Area)	Surface water bodies in Walsall are expected to reach "good" ecological status by 2027, groundwater bodies in Walsall are expected to reach "good" quantitative and chemical status by 2027 (Environment Agency targets under Water Framework Directive).	SA Topic 2 (Q2a, Q2b, Q2c, Q2d), Topic 6 (Q6d), SA Topic 10 (Q10c, Q10d)	Is the option likely to cause pollution that may affect the quality of water in rivers and streams or groundwater? For example, does it involve a land use likely to discharge significant amounts of pre-treated waste water into watercourses or into the ground? Is it likely to cause further deterioration in the water quality status of a surface or groundwater body (e.g. a body currently of "good" or "moderate" status), contrary to the requirements of the Water Framework Directive? Has the advice of the Environment Agency been sought on the likely impact?
					Number of planning applications approved where Environment Agency have sustained an objection on grounds of impact on water quality (Walsall AMR)	Zero (Environment Agency)		
			Q14d	Increase the risk of flooding from drains, culverts or groundwater?	Proportion of planning applications for "major" development to include appropriate Sustainable Drainage Management Systems (SUDs)	100% (BCCS Policy ENV5)	SA Topic 3 (Q3b), SA Topic 6 (Q6d), SA Topic 8 (Q8b), SA Topic 10 (Q10c, Q10d), SA Topic 13 (Q13d)	Is the option likely to increase the risk of flooding? For example, would it include significant areas of impermeable surfaces, such as car parks or other hard-standing areas, likely to increase surface water run-off? If so, what mitigation is required to minimise this - is there potential for SUDs? Has the advice of the Environment Agency been sought on the likely impact?
					Number of planning applications approved where Environment Agency have sustained an objection on flood risk grounds (Walsall AMR)	Zero (Environment Agency and BCCS Policy ENV5)		
			Q14e	Be at risk from flooding, and if so, are the risks acceptable?	Areas falling within Flood Zones 2 and 3a (Black Country SFRA)	No identified targets (except for that below).	SA Topic 3 (Q3b), SA Topic 4 (Q4b), SA Topic 8 (Q8b)	Is the option within a Flood Zone 2 or 3a identified in the Black Country SFRA or local flood risk assessment for Walsall? If so, has a sequential approach been followed in accordance with the NPPF, and have the risks been fully assessed and justified? Has the advice of the Environment Agency been sought on the likely impact?
					Number of planning applications approved where Environment Agency have sustained an objection on flood risk grounds (Walsall AMR)	Zero (Environment Agency and BCCS Policy ENV5)		

				Q14f	Contribute to an environmental infrastructure network within Walsall that will help the Borough to reduce the risk of flooding, provide sustainable drainage, or capture and store water for future use?	Inland waterways - extent of rivers and canals in Walsall (Walsall MBC mapping)	Development of Black Country Environmental Infrastructure Network (BCCS Environment Key Diagram). National policy guidance advises that green infrastructure should be planned to help mitigate flood risk (NPPF, paras 17, 99)	SA Topic 2 (Q2e), SA Topic 3 (Q3c), SA Topic 5 (Q5e), SA Topic 9 (Q9b)	Is the option likely to contribute towards the proposed environmental infrastructure network, and if so, how will this help to mitigate flood risk and improve the sustainability of drainage systems? For example, could it include flood water "sinks" or sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDs) (e.g. dew ponds and balancing lakes) that will benefit biodiversity, or reservoirs to allow water to be captured to supplement water supplies? Are there any constraints to the development of SUDs e.g. would the risk of pollutants entering surface or ground water bodies preclude this? Has advice from Pollution Control been sought on these issues?
						Areas falling within Flood Zones 2 and 3a (Black Country SFRA)	No targets set but national policy guidance advises against inappropriate development in areas at high risk of flooding and the application of a "sequential test" (NPPF, paras 99 - 104)		
						Soil types and vulnerability to leaching of pollutants (Cranfield University Soilscape data)	No targets identified.		